VOL. VI .-- No 116.

KIDNEYS

The hidneys are two in number, situated at the upos part of the lom surrounded by rat, and consis ing or hree parts, viz :- The Anterior, the Interior, and the

The anterior absorbs Interior consists of tissues of veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and cou vey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also serminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tis sues, divided into parts, viz :- The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in

To cure these affections we must bring into action he muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not excelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; at becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz. when generally diffused over the body, it is called Apasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites: when of the ebest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract o. Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedles for diseases of the bisdder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and souty affections. Under this head we baxe arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumstism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of c lor or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the la e Dr Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of direction and excites the absorbents into hea'thy exercise, by which the watery or ca'careous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are ed, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN. Directions for use and diet accompany

B. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:-

Dear Sir:-I have been a sufferer for unwards of twenty years with gravel, biadder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminer t physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, d determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent com bination, and, with his advice, after an examination of thearticle, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the bens ficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my Improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure knowing that I would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR PIVE MONTHS, I WAVE NOT DEED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND

EEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID. Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections,

M. MCCORMICK

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, be Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement refers to the toilowing gonthemen:—
Hon. William Blytler ex-Governor Penns. Han Thomas B. Flobenge. Philadelphia. Hon. J. C. K. NON. Judge, Philadelphia. Hon. J. S. Black. Judge, Philadelphia. Hon. D. B. PORFER, ex-Governor, Fenns. Mon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, U. S. Court. Bon. G. W. WOOD WARD. Judge Philadelphia. Hon. John Higher ex-Governor, Penns. Hon. John Higher ex-Governor, Penns. Hon. F. Banks, Auditor-General, Washington. And many others. If necessary.

pany others, if necessary,

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Ware house, No. 594 BROADWAY.

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

No. 104 S. TENTH St., PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERPEITS

METEORS!

The Falling of the Stars Last Night and This Morning.

Did Anybody See It?

Mr. Dundreary, Nephew to the Celebrated Lord of that Name, Thinks He Did Not.

Other People Think They Did, However,

A "Meet-yer by Moonlight Alone!"

The Display in This City, and at Various Other Points.

It may be asserted with entire safety, we think, that the subject of falling stars has cugrossed about one-half of the time and attention of the busy portion of the country during the past two or three days; while that numerous class in the community who earn their daily bread by doing nothing in particular, have given themselves up, soul and body, to the discussion and silent contemplation of the subject.

The result has been the universal prevalence of a feverish state of mind, the only satisfactory remedy for which would appear to be a general loosening of the bands which keep the planets in their proper paths. In the absence of any such general disturbance of the heavenly relations as has been anticipated, the opinion has become quite prevalent that there is something wrong in the celestial regions. Many people of a credulous disposition, however, are still disposed to think that the expected pyrotechnical exhibition will yet take place, although they are rather severe in their denunciations of the professional star-gazers for having advertised the performance some twenty-four hours in advance of its probable occurrence.

We present below a series of despatches from various points of the compass, which would appear to show that the disappointment was not altogether a universal one, as sundry individuals at a distance are quite sure that they last night saw, as did one of Shakespeare's star-mad

"-the vaulty tops of heaven Figured quite over with burning meteors." Notwithstanding these attractive displays in

The Meteoric Shower in Philadelphia

was so insignideant in its proportions and so indistinct in its outlines, that we find a general cling of disgust prevalent among our citizen this morning. To sum the matter up in a few words, the display in our own particular heavens of specimens of that class of phenomena which Shakespeare has grouped under the comprehensive heads of

"Meteors, prodigies, and signs, Abortive presages, and tongues of heaven,"

was both meagre and obscure. The display, such as it was, commenced about o'clock last evening. At that bour a small urchin, with a dirty face and tattered panta-loons, was standing on the corner of Taird and Chesnut streets. Our reporter approached him cautiously, and propounded this inquiry:—
"Have you seen any meteors yet?"

For answer he rattled in our very face a impled sheet of paper, crying out at the top of

his husky voice:

'Route of the stars-one cent!" With that he plunged down Third street, and disappeared from view in the confines of Carter's alley. We were deterred from our con-templated pursuit by the apparition in the southern heavens of two small phosphorescent points, which pursued a parallel course along the sky until they encountered the proximity of the horizon. Then they gave a parting twinkle, and were seen no more,

The next noticeable apparition of the kind occurred shortly after twelve o'clock, and might be set down as being quite a respectable meteor, as far at least as size and brilliancy were concerned. It made its appearance in the neighborhood of the zenith, and straggled thence towards the south, leaving behind it by way of a tail or trail a string of coruscating points which soon after disappeared.

But we were not entirely discouraged, and resolved to continue our audience of the skies for a little longer. The result was that between midnight and 3 o'clock we observed some halfa-dozen ordinary shooting stars, such as may be seen on any clear night in the month of August or November.

Tired out with our watching, and disgusted with its poor results, we then retired to rest, only to dream, however, that

"The front of heaven was full of flery shapes." Feeling that there was no truth whatthis fantastic vision, we did not it to disturb our much needed. This morning we learned that Mr. permit George Henry Augustus Dundreary, a nephew by marriage to the celebrated Lord of the same name, was stopping at the La Pierre House. Feeling anxious to obtain a description meteoric phenomena, as regarded from the English standpoint, we waited upon that

gentleman, and propounded the following queries, using Shakespeare as our text:— "Milord, did you see those meteors? Did you behold those exhalations? What think you they portend?"

In response to which the nephew of "Milord" delivered himself in the following style:delivered himself in the following style:—

"MAH DEAR REPAWTAH:—Au beg pahd'n faw taking up yaw vahiooable tawm, but ah must pwotest, yaw kuo, against the hawul himposishahn that thaw Americans have pwawwiteed on people coming beah from abwawd. Au awwived in Phelahdelphecah on Fwiday lahst, and one of the fawst things aw saw in yau nooscapaw was h'ahu ahnnawucemahnt thawt aw wahndarul display awf metabahs wahd take place on Mawndah mawning, or Tooahsoah mawning without fail. Aw ahdahd mah vahlay to sit up ahl naht ahnd cahl ma without fail at the mohmanut that metahahs wah tahned on. Thah awdle fellah went tah sleep; but fahtahnatelah thah h' exhabishan did naht take place. Yestahdah I lahned thaht thee fabmen wahd wing thah belis ams soon as thah metahahs ahwived. Ahi ahn ably owah this mawning—aht 2 o'clawk ah tha nabawt, ah was awahkened bah a winging of bells, and aht once pwoceeded ta tha tawp of thau hahtel. In mah enthoo sahahem ah did not wait tah dwess mahself cahmpletely. Ah wemained ohn thah woof of thah hahtel, ahtired ahnily in ma scolo dun seecahntil nearly faw a o'clawk, takeng ah yeahy seveah coid, which cahnfines man fah mah appahimahnts. This saht of thing waunt doah yah kno'. Ah enall ahd vise his lahdahip thah Bwitish Pwemmah, tah immedahantly bweak awf welsehaws: with this blabsted country." 'MAH DEAH REPAWTAH:-Au bog pahd'n faw

The Meteoric Shower at New York. What little there was visible in New York, in the way of a starry shower, is thus described

by the World of this morning:-The sky wore a misty haze, which, transparent by strict rules, still perceptibly dimmed the lucidity of the sunlight, so that, from zenith to horizon, the heavens were covered with a mild and, at times, disparting veil of a floating nebular cast, behind which the azure stood out in a beautiful distinctness. In the evening this haze changed to a readish halo, which appeared around each stellar group and constellation, particularly that of Leo, and the sky, upon the whole, last night presented a very observable similarity to the period of 1833.

whole, last night presented a very observable similarity to the period of 1833.

There was no moon, though the stars were visible in extraordinary number even for them. Strange to relate, although on both Monday and Tuesday nights the moon was wanting, the city, nevertheless, was as light as if bathed in full lunar splendor. This singular fact, which occasioned remark on all sides, was undoubtedly owing to the reflected light of still distant but owing to the reflected light of still distant but nearing meteors, and the splendor of the train left in the wake of those that were here and there visible to vigilant gazers. Whether the tuil effect of the shower of 1866 has as yet been visible during the last two evenings or not, there is no doubt that very decided and quite

there is no doubt that very decided and quite frequent phenomena have been passing through the nocturnal air, and it is quite probable that during the daytime of yesterday the earth's orbit passed the orbit of the meteoric zone, and the grandest splendor went by us unseen.

A lew minutes after 8 o'clock, just over Jersey City, there were distinctly traceable five brilliant shooting stars that proceeded eastwardly from Lea, so nearly the one after the other as undoubtedly to belong to the same cluster, producing phosphorescent lines along their course. ducing phosphorescent lines along their course, and in one instance forming into the momentary shape of a prode. Before they disappeared they emited luminous trains, out of which darted three spheroidal fire-balls, which almost at once dissipated in air. This cluster left behind quite a brilliant light for about twenty-three seconds duration, and was marked by a hissing sound distinctly audible, non which fact the accompanying presence of aercolites was very pro-

Four little meteors, at 91 o'clock, appeared in the air above Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, and arose from the southwest, near the Great Bear. Instantly succeeding, came another meteor at an inclination of 174 degrees slightly west of north of the zenith. Quite a group

The next came in the west, some 37 degrees below the zenith, and the next eastward, not more than 15 apparent degrees above the horizon. There was an average time of three-minutes between these successive flights. Con-nis Major and Urca Major were the limits be-tween which they were visible. They touched in most instances the outer extreme of the Milky Way.

Between 12 and 3 o'clock the shooting stars came up in larger numbers than had as yet occurred during the pending of the present shower. Small they were, even so small as to be by the unscientific mistaken for mere moving or wavy nebula. While all directions were observed, southward was their principal course, though a third preserved a southwest course, though a third preserved a southwest course. At one time eleven stars shot towards the horizon in company. Their trains intercrossed and left a lurid brilliance impressed for the space of several seconds on the atmosphere. I'wo were extremely large compared with the others, though there were none that were, vie wed alone, beyond minor magnitude. Seven flights solitaire succeeded. A large bold meteor a few minutes after 2 o'clock passed f om Arcturus towards the northwest, and it was rocket-like in the luminous effect it traced upon the air. It which gei together, emitting sparks that appeared to be During the early hours of this morning the heavens were frequently crossed by taese flery strangers, and the number of them visible to tele copic tests in this latitude was upwards of 749 per hour for two hours, and after that in numbers. As we go to press the meteors are still at times to be seen, but the nearing day is rendering their visibility momently less.

The Meteoric Display at Washington on Monday Night and Last Night.

WASHINGTON, November 13. - The general meteoric shower continues at 11 P. M. to be among the things expected. The population here is on the qui vive, notwithstanding that it is one of the coldest though clearest nights of the season. The fire-alarm telegraph keeps men constantly on the lookout, so that the appearance of the phenomenon may be promptly an nounced by the usual fire signals on the city bells. There is a belief among some that the great event took place last night unobserved by

The professors at the National Observatory, who were up all night, looking through the targe telescopes, counted over four hundred meteors between 10 P. M. and sunrise, and tonight the display, as seen through the glass, is smaller and fainter. The officers of the Observatory, however, are confident that a great shower of meteors will take place before morning, or on to-morrow night. It is evident by to-night's obsevations that it has not been going on during to-day.

1 A. M.—The National Observatory report see

ing a few meteors to-night, but the sky is becoming cloudy, thus preventing a full view.

The Display at New Haven on Monday Night. New Haven, November 13.-Last night a

party of from twelve to eighteen observers, under direction of Professor Newton, counted from the tower of the Alumni Hall six hundred and ninety-six shooting stars in five hours and twenty minutes. At 12 o'clock they came at the rate of about eighty to the nour, increasing to one hundred and eighty the last hour before awn; average for the whole time, one hundred and thirty to the hour. No more than one-third were conformable to the radiant in Leo. Another party observing at Sheffield Scientific School, obtained results agreeing in the main with the above. Similar observations will be kept up to-night.

1 A. M.-The Scientific School of Yale College is again highted up to-night. number of students are on the watch for The meteors thus far have radiated from Leo, and great expectations are here entertained of a fine shower of meteors before

The following is the number of meteors seen up to this hour since 11 o'clock last night:-11 o'clock to 11½, 19 shooting meteors; 11½ to 11½, 24 shooting meteors; 11½ to 11½, 31 shooting meteors; 11½ to 12, 38 shooting meteors; 12 to to 124, 48 shooting meteors; 124 to 124, 48 hooting meteors.

The Display at Chicago on Monday Evening. CHICAGO, November 13 .- The meteoric shower at Chicago, partially promised for last night. was a sad disappointment both to the curious and to the astronomers, as the meteors were scarcely more numerous or brilliant than may be seen on any clear night in the fall of the year. From eleven to one o'clock about one hundred and fifty were counted by Professor Safford, of the Chicago Observatory, They appeared to come mostly from the constellation Leo, in the east, and to move in nearly a herizontal direction, though many fell obliquely and perpendicularly, and the direction varied as the constellation changed its position. One very brilliant meteor, about 1 o'clock, started from near the constellation Canssiped, and described a parabolic curve extending entirely across the eastern heavens, finally sinking below the horizon. The first part of the night was clear and cool and year force. night was clear and cool, and very favorable for investigation; but shortly after 1 o'clock a haze came up, and the heavens were soon densely

o forspread, so that no further exhibition could | port facto law, which is contrary to the whole be witnessed.

The Display at Albany. Dudley Observatory, Albany, November 13-10 P. M.—The observations on the expected reappearance of the meteors commenced here at 2 o'clock this morning, and from that time until daylight the heavens were steadily scanned, but naught was remarked beyond the flight of some dozen meteors of the ordinary kind, whose passage from west to east indicated no connection with the meteoric display. The observations were resumed to-night at

about 7 o'clock.

12'30 A. M.—The meteors are recurring with great frequency, over twenty being already

Brilliant Meteoric Display at Troy.

TROY, November 14-2 A M .- At half-past 7 o'clock last evening a meteor of most brilliant appearance, and about the size of a twentypound shot, came directly from the constella-tion of Orion, and travelled westwardly until its disappearance. Its flight was accompanied by coruscations that absolutely glittered along

At 11 o'clock another brilliant meteor of the first magnitude shot from the ball of Orion, traversing about forty-five degrees of the horizon, accompanied with nebulous light, similar to that which cometary bodies exhibit. It came from the east, and took a southerly direction, leaving a long trail.

During the evening, up to half-past 12 o'clock, seven of these meteors, mostly from the constellation Orion, passed in a southerly direction. These were all of the first magnitude, and travesed south with long trails.

At a quarter to I o'clock a very large and brilliant meteor, accompanted with a phosphorescent light, appeared at the end of the Sickle and instantly passed north, marked with all the colors of the rainbow.

ALABAMA.

Meeting of the Legislature-Abstract of Governor Pation's Annual Message-Laws for the Relief of Debtors and Creditors Proposed-General Good Behavior of the Freedmen-They Need Further Protection in the Matter of Contracts- The Governor's Arguments Against the Constitutional Amendment, Etc.

Monromery, Alabama, November 13.—The Alabama Legislature met to-day. Governor Patton's message is mild, and free from the objectionable epithets which have characterized reveral similar documents from other Southern

LAWS FOR THE RELIEF OF DEBTORS.

He recommends, as a relief for debtors, a law der which the creditor can collect annually the interest and a portion of the principal of his claim, and argues that nothing is more definitely tiled than that a State has the right to regu late the proceedings of its own Courts in regard to the enforcement of contracts. Remedies for this purpose may be made applicable to past contracts as well as to those of the future. He further says that it would be as competent for the Legislature to prombit a preferred and exclusive like under a preferred and exclu clusive lien under a judgment, as it would be to prohibit a preference in the assistment of property for the benefit of a single creditor.

BEHAVIOR AND TROUBLES OF THE PREEDMEN. He is of the opinion that the freedmen gene ratty are entitled to credit for good behavior. In referring to contracts with them, he says there have been some exceptional instances of bad faith, which are strongly suggestive of the necessity of legal remedy. These exceptions are where employers of freedmen have, by captious unreasonableness, sought and even created pretexts for finding fault with their employes, and discharging them without pay, alleging violation of contract on the part of the freedmen. The only remedy left the freedman is a sont for his wages, and this is so tardy as to be scarcely worth pushing. He is pleased with the experiment of admitting colored testimony, and recommends a removal of all restrictions in that particular. He also recommends that a ortion of the poll or capitation tax collected from freedmen be appropriated for the educa-

THE AMENDMENT OPPOSED.

Regarding the Constitutional amendment, he proses the distraction because it gives enlarged idicial powers to the general Government, ich as would not only overshadow and weaken ie authority and influence of the State Courts, but might possibly reduce them to complete nullity. It would give to the United States Courts complete and unlimited jurisdiction over every conceivable case, however important or ws. Every individual dissatistied with the ecision of a State Court might apply to a Federal tribunal for redress. It matters not what might be the character of his case—it might be civil or criminal, it might be a simple action of debt or a suit in trover, it might be an indictment for assault and battery, for larceny, for bur-glary, for arson, or for murder, it would be all the same; upon a simple complaint that his rights either of person or property had been infringed, it would be the bounden duty of the tribunal to which he made his application to hear and determine his case. The granting of such an immense power as this over the State ibunals would, at the very best, subordinate them to a condition of comparative unimport ance and insignificance, and might prove utterly destructive of that full security for the enjoyment of all the legal rights of property, and those effective guarantees against arbitrary oppression, which the people have found in our present judicial system ever since the organizaion of the Government. In opposing the second section, he uses the tavorite argument of this section, that it is unjust in its operations against the South, because it decreases its repre tion in Congress, and does not affect the North similarly. He says that the third section estab-lishes a test of eligibility for office, both Federal and State, which is not only unnecessary and unjustly proscriptive, but which might possibly lead to the most ruinous consequences. Experience has demonstrated ncontestably that the interest of the Govern-cent does not require such a rigid and discrimnative test. The officials chosen since the war o conduct the operations of the non-represented states, have had numerous and embarrassing fliculties to contend with; but, amidstall thes scouraging embarrassments, they have firmly ad faithfully discharged their public duties in trict harmony with the Constitution and laws or the United States, They, as well as the people for whom they act, fully recognize their indissoluble identity with the Union, and are earnestly and honestly laboring to maintain it in its constitutional integrity. All these facts how that the people may be very safely allowed the untrammelled privilege of choosing their the untranmelled privilege of choosing their own agents from among those who are eligible to positions of public trust under the Constitution as it now stands. The people of the States which are now denied representation in Congress would not murmur at any standard of patriotism or test of loyalty to the general Government which might be applied to their professions and conduct since the close of the war. If punishments are to be inflicted for receding conductions and conduct since the close of the war. ishments are to be inflicted for preceding con duct, surely the pains and penalties prescribed by the laws now standing upon the nationa statute-book are amply sufficient for the purpose They are certainly rigorous enough to acco all legitimate purposes of any Government con-trolled by true statesmanship. If the disabili-ties imposed by this third section be intended as a punishment for acts heretofore committed, the

Amendment would operate practically as an ex-

spiri of modern civilization. The creation of a ponalty to be imposed as a pun shment for an ac-after onat particular act has been committed, its a thing unknown in the history of evlightened liberty. Such a mode of dealing with citizens charged with offenses against government belong only to despotic tyranis. It may accomplish revengerul purposes, but it is not the proper mode of administering justice. The adoption of this amendment would vacate nearly all the offices amendment would vacate nearly all the offices in most of the unrepresented States. It would summarily and ruthlessly sweep away Governots, Judges, Legislatures, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, and thus the State Governments would be completely broken up; indeed, they would be reduced to utter and hopeless anarchy, as the des royed States could leave behind them no authoritative provision for the re-establishment of governmental order. The great mass of the people in the non-represented States are now practically excluded from all Federal offices by a stringent test-oath which was placed upon the statute-book while the war was raging. We have high official authority for saying that the disabilities imposed by that test oath are seriously detrimental to the interest of the Government in some of its important branches. Communications to this Government process. in some of its important branches. Communications to this effect were addressed to Congress at its recent session by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Postmaster-General, and that body was appealed to for relief. There is no difficulty in finding men whose present lovalty is undoubted, and who would make efficient revenue collectors and postmasters, but the inexorable test oath is so broad and sweeping that the Government is deprived of their services. It was clearly in the power of Congress. vices. It was clearly in the power of Congress to grant the relief asked for by a majority vote, but I am not aware that it was done in a single instance. This proposed third section would not only add greatly to the disabilities of the test oath, but it would abridge the relieving

power of Congress by requiring a vote of two-thirds instead of a majority.

After reviewing the whole subject, the Governor says:—"I am decidedly of the opinion that this amendment should not be ratified. The first section embodies a principle dangerous to the liberties of the people of the whole country, and is as applicable to New York and Maseachusetts as to Alabama. The thirl section would bring no possible good to the represented States, while it would reduce those unrepresented to utter anarchy and rain. We are sincertely desirous of a complete restoration of the Union. We want conciliation, har-mony, and national tranquility. We feel that we have given every evidence of an honest purpose to conform in good faith to the condition of things surrounding us. Alabama is as true to day to the Constitution, laws, and general Government as any State of the Union. Under the Internal Revenue law tax on

cotton the people of the State are now paying a revenue to the Government of nearly 10,000,000 or dollars a year. In the enactment of these laws we have had no voice. The amendment was proposed when nearly one-third of the States were unrepresented, and all its harsh fea-tures aimed at the States thus excluded. The rarification of such an amendment, under such circumstances, cannot accomplish any good to the country, and might bring irretrievable dis-

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTHESS MONBOE, November 12.—The United States supply steamer Newbern, Acting Master B. W. Holly, commanding, arrived here yesterday morning from Pensacola, and proceeded to the Nortolk Navy Yard, for the purpose of reporting to Rear-Admiral Palmer, on the gunboat Rhode Island. On her way up here she touched at Key West, Port Royal, Charleston, S. C., and Beaufort, N. C., supplying with stores the naval vessels belonging to the squadron stationed along the ccast.

The gunboats Paul Jones, Yoco, Tahoma, and the flagship Astrella, belonging to the Gulf Squadron, were at Pensacola when the New-bern sailed, and the gunboat Chicora at Key West. She encountered heavy northwesteriy weather all the way from Pensacola to Port Royal, but had fine weather from there to this

The Newbern returned here this morning from the Nortolk Navy Yard, and sails to night for New York.

A heavy northeast storm commenced here last night, and prevailed with violence till this morn-Heavy showers of rain fell during the night, moderately during the day, but since the sun set it has been blowing quite freshly from

The brigs Jane and Isabelle, from St. John's, N. B., bound to Baltimore, with cargoes of ash, arrived in the Chesapeake Bay yesterday. A large guano ship (name unknown), which had previously reached the Delaware Break-water, bound for Philadelphia, but ordered to Catawissa preferred sold at 28, no change; Reading at 57], a decline of 1 on the closing Hampton Roads, for further orders, arrived in

the Capes of Virginia to-day.

From Baltimore. BALTIMORE, November 14 .- So far as heard from, no unusual meteoric phenomenon has be 'n seen in this region last night. Before daybreak the sky became overcast, which postibly may have hidden the display reported to have been seen at New Haven.

The horse fair is attracting much attention this morning. Dexter and Patchen are to contest for the premium of \$4000 to-day.

The police difficulty is rapidly coming to a solution. Nearly the entire force reported to

new Commissioners this morning, through Murshal Carmichael and his subordinate officers. few have resigned, whose places will be titled new appointments. It is now believed that books, property, etc., in the possession of old Board will be turned over to the new commissioners as soon as they can adjust and lose up the business of the department. The laying of the corner-stone of the new

asonic temple, in progress of erection arles street, adjoining St. Paul's Church, which o take place next Tuesday, is expected to tract hither a very large number of Masons om distant points. Delegates from Philadelom distant points. Delegates from Philadel-ia, New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Washingand other cities are expected.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Burning of the Steamer "Henry von

CINCINNATI, November 14 .- Dr. George Fries well known in this city, died yesterday, the 13th. The New Orleans Commercial's despatch of the h furnishes the following particulars of the burning of the steamer Henry von Phul: - "The steamer Henry von Phul, with 3800 bales of cotton, was burned at 3 o'clock this morning above Donaldsonville. The tire communicated to the cotton from the pipe of a deck hand, and was soon under full headway. The boat was immediately run schore. There were one hundred passengers on board, including ladies, nearly all of whom escaped to the shore with the loss of all their baggage and clothing, many of them having on only their night clothes. One passenger was burned and several drowned The boat and cargo were a total loss."

Ob ituary.

Boston, November 14—The Rev. Dr. Jenks, a well-known clergyman, died here yesterday, aged 88. Dr. Jenks graduated at Harvard University in 1797, and of his graduating class, the Hon. Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, is the only surviver. only survivor.

The State Bank of Louisiana. CHARLESTON, November 13.-The State Bank of Louisians, which, with others, was obliged to suspend during the military occupation of

New Orleans, has resumed business,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Maggie Baer Homicide.

The Maggie Baer Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—Mr Cassidy addressed the jury this morning as follows:—
Gentlemen of the Jury:—I congratulate you, as the District Attorney has tood you, that the case is drawing to a close. In thanking you for your earnest attention to all that has taken place, I know that we will have your attention to the end of the case, no matter what the result may be.

I desire to meet all the questions of the case with frankness. I know that with many people no man is believed to be meane, but that all men are believed to be sane, and I know that in this community, there has grown up a belief that the defense of manity is set up for the benefit of the prisoner. There has grown up a belief that there are various decenses that are manufactured prepared, presented for the purposes of cheating public justice, but I know I am addressing tweive men who have sworn that they had no such opinions—that they had no prejudice against the prisoner, nor bias; and that they would administer the law of the land makes this detense a legal one.

What is the case? William A. Meaning the pri-

they had no such opinions—that they had no prejudice against the prisoner, nor bias; and that they would administer the law or the land. The law of the land makes this detense a legal one.

What is the case? William A. Maguire, the prisoner at the bar, is charged with the wilful deliberate and premeditated killing of uaggle Baer. I propose, in a very brief way, to take up the Commonwealth's case—not ours—the wilful, deliberate, and oremeditated killing of Maggle Baer; because, unless ou are satisfied beyond all doubt that upon that Saturday inight, at the Continental Theatre, was able to premeditate, he is not responsible, and it is your duty to acquit him.

The Commonwealth must not only make out the killing beyond all doubt, but they must prove the crime beyond all doubt, but they must prove the crime beyond all doubt. They must establish it beyond a shadow of question. Kate Gibbs, a witness for the Commonwealth, tells you that she saw him upon Wedneday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. What was his conduion? He had been drinking vely hard, drinking all the time, drinking to excess, was wild and excited, and so wild that upon Wednesday might be frightened her (Kate Gibbs) so that she had to fee from him.

If she tells the truth—and I will show you that her evidence is corrooorated by all the testingon? According to the books, it is to prepare, to consider; and yet do you believe that a man, drinking to excess every day for a week preceding this dreadful occurrence, could be in a condition of mind to deliberate and plan this murder?

Consider it. Test it by your every-day experience. Do yeu know a man within the circle of your acquaintane—a lull-grown man, even if will put a stronger case than the prisoner's—do you know one when, having been drinking to excess from day to day for a week, who e eyes were g assy, who was excited, wild, and incoherent in his language, could dealberately propose, consider, and lay out a diabolaral murder? I challenge you to name one; and, if you cannot, upon what principle can this

whether this man shall be detained, or whether he shall be discharged.

If sound not guilty, he will be entitled to his liberty. No insane asy um for him. These relatives who wait here can bear him in triumph from this Court, totally acquitted of all crime, and the effect will be that this Court will be laughed at as an absurdity, and the verdict that you render of not guilty upon the ground that he is insane, will be to all intents and purposes a verdict or not guilty.

District Court—Ludge Sharawood William

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—William H. Homer vs Edward R Jones An action on a note Defense—want of consideration. On trial.

District Court—Judge Stroud—Schloss & Brother vs. Thornton Conrow. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, \$1650. Burgin & Sons vs. Clarkson & Co. Au action to ecover damages upon a failure to deliver cert in

United States securities On trial. Court of Common Pleas — Judge Pierce,—
The divorce case of Bates vs. Bates which has so
long been before this Court is now being argued by
Messrs. Parsons and Dedick for the libeliant, and Messra, Goforth and Rosengarten, for the re-

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, November 14, 1866.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were rather tirmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand. Old 5-20s sold at 10% (2011) 100% was bid for for 10-40s; 114 for 6s of 1881; and 107% for August 7-30s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 1024@1024, a slight advance; and old dor at 994. In Railroad shares there was more doing

price last evening; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 55%, no change; 136 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 36 for Little Schuylkill; and 57 for Philadelphia and Battimore. City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Germantown sold at 321@3e4, an advance of \$: 14% was bid for Hestonville; 90 for Second and Third; 30 for Spruce and Pine; 26 for

Bank shares continue in good demand at full prices. 106 was bid for Third National: 1014 for Seventh National: 2354 for North America; 146 for Philadelphia; 1304 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 95 for Northern Liberties; 324 for Mechanics'; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; and 67 for Corn Exchange.

—Messrs William Painter & Commercial No.

Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 144\(\frac{1}{2}\); 11 A. M., 145\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 144\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1 P. M., 144\(\frac{1}{2}\). PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

Philadeiphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, November 14 - There is a decidedly firmer tee ing in the Flour Market, and prices of spring and Winter wheat may be quoted fully 25c. spring and Winter wheat may be quoted fully 25c. p barrel higher. There is more inquiry tor home consumption; but a total absence of any demand for ship ment. Sales of 1000 barrels, including superfine at \$3.26.75; extras at \$9.211; Northwestern extra family at \$12.25.213.75; Winter wheat do. do. at \$14.75.215.50; and fancy brands at \$16.50.216.60, according to quality. Bye Flour may be quoted at \$8.475.2015.50; and fancy brands at \$16.50.216.60, according to quality. Bye Flour may be quoted at \$8.475.2015.50; and fancy brands at \$16.50.216.60, according to quality. Bye Flour may be quoted at \$8.475.2015.50; and fancy brands at \$16.50.216.60, according to quality. Bye Flour may be quoted at \$1.51.50; and \$2.50.333. White reages from \$3.35 to \$2.45. In the absence of sales of Rye, we quote at \$1.23.21.55 for Western. Corn is rather more inquired after, and prices are \$2.67.50 bush, higher; sales of 4800 bush yellow in store at \$1.29.21.90, and 1500 bush, affort at \$1.25.21.29; 800 bush new yellow sold at \$1.00 st are in good request, and a shade higher; sales of 2500 bush, at 68c. for Southern, and of tor Pennsylvania.

Whisty continues quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania barrels at \$2.41.22.42, and Obio at \$2.45.1.